

STATE POLITICS.

Comments of our Contemporaries on Prospective Candidates and Issues.

O. M. Tinkham of Pomfret has been in town the past week canvassing for F. G. Carpenter's new book upon South America. He is enthusiastic about its assertions that Gen. McCullough is the only proper man to fill the gubernatorial chair of the state the next term, although he asserts that Dr. Webb is attempting to steal it from him.—[Bellevue Falls Correspondence in Vermont Phoenix.]

It is said that letters from W. Seward Webb have been received in some towns of the state expressing his willingness to be a candidate for governor next year if his nomination is desired. It is joyful news indeed for the political "workers" and "fixers." There have never been two such seasons in succession as this would be following the Grant-Dillingham fight. It would keep warm from their doors for many a month.—[Brattleboro Reformer.]

The Hyde Park News and Citizen has made the discovery that "Auditor Barber and Secretary of State Howland will have strong competition should they seek another nomination." Well, it will require pretty strong competition, particularly in Mr. Barber's case, if he runs again. Thank heaven, the day of the rubber-stamp auditor has gone by.—[Rutland Herald.]

Tinkham of Pomfret has at last been interviewed. The White River Junction Landmark caught on to him one day last week and learned that the younger element of Republicans working for the nomination of Dr. W. Seward Webb as the next candidate for governor. Mr. Tinkham, however, is of the firm opinion that Gen. McCullough is the man for the place.

This is the "first gun" of the 1902 campaign. The names of F. W. Baldwin of Barton, P. D. Hale of Lunenburg, and A. E. Watson of Hartford, are thus early "suggested" for the second place on the ticket.

It is an open secret that Auditor Barber and Sec'y of State Howland will have strong competition should they seek another nomination.

It is exceedingly early to predict as to next year's campaign, but there is enough "simmering" to indicate that there are lively times ahead.—[Morrisville News and Citizen.]

The Wilmington Times is surely trying to force the gubernatorial season when it talks about the graceful thing Gen. McCullough did in 1898 in retiring from the race "in the interests of party harmony," etc., etc. If the Times' editorial could only have been kept on ice through another summer and—but then it just couldn't.—[Northfield News.]

"Percival W. Clement of the Rutland railroad, one of the first business men of the state, figures in the Vermont talk as to the next gubernatorial candidate for governor. The issue that his name raises is that of local option against state prohibition—which latter policy Mr. Clement holds to be a demoralizing failure, as indeed it is."—[Springfield Republican.]

Debts of American Cities.

Public attention has been called to the amount of the funded debt of the city of New York, which was \$389,905,900 Jan. 1, 1901, an increase of \$31,000,000 over the year previous, and the figures have provoked unfavorable criticism. New York's debt has increased largely since consolidation, but the tendency of municipal debts to grow is not wholly peculiar to New York.

Three years ago the net public debt of Chicago was \$17,013,000. It is now \$26,332,000, a substantial increase. The debt of Baltimore, which was \$15,000,000 three years ago, is now \$31,000,000, and the debt of Boston, which was \$49,000,000 is now \$56,000,000.

Within three years the debt of Philadelphia, which has increased from \$34,000,000 to \$43,000,000. The debt of Rochester has increased from \$8,400,000 to \$10,000,000, and of Buffalo from \$13,200,000 to \$14,100,000.

Three years ago the debt of Cleveland, O., was \$6,200,000, it is now \$9,200,000. In the same period the debt of Columbus increased from \$3,500,000 to \$6,000,000, of Detroit from \$3,500,000 to \$4,600,000, of Indianapolis from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000, and of Kansas City from \$3,700,000 to \$4,600,000.

These increases are not due to greater local expenses so much as to the acquisition of property. New schoolhouses must be built and property for them acquired. New police stations, courts, jails, armories, fire houses, parks, docks, markets and prisons are essential to the administration of American municipalities, and as the money for the purchase of these cannot be provided for from current revenues, annually collected, the established and recognized municipal practice is to issue bonds, which are in substance, the city's notes, protected by its credit and issued against the purchase of tangible property which the city makes.

American municipalities which are not increasing their bonded debts are, generally speaking, cities in which there is no growth of population and little material development. As a city enlarges, the expenses of its maintenance increase, and these must be provided for even at the risk of enlarging its debt obligations.

Compared to other American cities, the financial operations of New York are very great, and as the payments on the account of construction of the new tunnel of the Brooklyn bridges and of the dock improvements become due, the issue of bonds will necessarily be still further increased. As New York's debt has increased, the rate of interest on new obligations has fallen.—[New York Sun.]

A Raging, Howling Flood

Washed down a telegraph line which Chas. C. Bliss of Lisbon, Ia., had to repair. "Standing waist-deep in icy water," he writes, "I gave me a terrible cold and cough. It grew worse daily. Finally the best doctors in Oakland, Neb., Sioux City and Omaha said I had Consumption and could not live. Then I began using Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by six bottles." Positively guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung troubles by Flint Bros. Price 50c. and \$1.00.

An appropriation of \$1,000 for a monument to John Brown in Torrington, Conn., has been approved by the Connecticut Senate with the condition that the town of Torrington acquire the old Brown homestead and make it a public park.

Ordinary white bread lacks bone, teeth, hair and nail-building materials. Children especially need whole wheat bread.

MAKING MOONSHINE WHISKEY.

How this Famous Product of the South Is Made.

It's cornmeal when it goes in and it's proof liquor when it comes out. It's little "worm" on the mountain top, and a man behind a gun. It's keep your eye on guard twenty-four hours to the day, and come out at the end of the year as poor as the dully respectable farmer, your neighbor. It's a risky business all the way through, but when it comes right down to the fascination it's the ideal. It's "moonshine whiskey," that's what it is, and it grows in the country "where there ain't no Ten Commandments and a man can raise a thirst." The moonshiner is an ignorant countryman, very uncouth in appearance, but as shrewd as a Connecticut Yankee. He is also a prince of hospitality, as may be said of nearly all of the Georgia and North Carolina mountaineers. He lives with a sword of Damocles constantly suspended above his head, and no one is more conscious of this fact than he is. As he is in daily, almost hourly, fear of detection, he regards everyone with more or less suspicion; even his best friends and members of his own family are sometimes, and with good reason, suspected of treachery. Every stranger who enters the neighborhood is looked upon as a possible revenue officer, and every knock on the door of his dwelling is answered with inward feelings of doubt and nervousness. The reader must not infer from this that the moonshiner is a coward, for he is not. As a rule he resolutely opposes any interference with his calling, even to the shedding of blood, if this can be accomplished without too much risk of detection.

During the year 1900 1,955 illicit distilleries were seized by revenue officers within the United States. Of this number 673 were located in Georgia and 483 in North Carolina. Nearly all the rest were distributed in the order given, over the states of Alabama, Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi. It is probable that the total number seized did not represent more than one-half of the illicit stills in active operation. The total seizures in the ten years last past have been 16,057. Georgia leads all other states by nearly two to one. In one district alone—the Ninth—548 illicit stills were captured during the above mentioned period. Rabun county, situated on the northern border of this district and of the state, may be called the hub centre of the moonshine whiskey traffic of the country. Ninety per cent of its population either owns, operates, deals in, furnishes material for or consumes the product of the large number of illicit stills within its bounds. As may well be imagined, no person, however worthy and well qualified he may be, can hold an office of position of trust in this county unless he sympathizes with the moonshine faction. The extreme northern part of the state of Georgia contains some of the roughest, wildest and most grandly beautiful scenery in the union. Throughout this region are numberless high mountains, roaring torrents, deep gorges and almost impenetrable laurels. Amid such picturesque surroundings—in the most inaccessible parts, at some distance from public roads and trails—the moonshiner sets up his still. The spot chosen is in most cases in the twilight depths of a laurel, screened gorge through which rushes a crystal stream of pure water. Sometimes the apparatus is housed in a cave which has been excavated for that purpose in the side of the mountain gorge, but as a rule it is in the open air, being simply covered with a roof of split boards. The dwelling of the operator is seldom nearer than a quarter of a mile.

The apparatus used is not complex; a copper still, dubbed the "copper," about eighteen or twenty inches in diameter and of equal height; a coil of copper pipe several feet in length, called the "worm"; several tubs or casks for holding the mash and for catching the drippings from the worm; a mash stick or stirring fork, and a small, narrow bottle in which to test the liquor—these articles comprise the entire outfit. The still is set in the open air, and the "worm," with one end connected to the copper, rests in a barrel of a running stream of water near by.

The process of making moonshine whiskey is quite simple, consisting of four different steps: First, scalding the cornmeal; second, adding malt and a second fermentation; third, boiling or distilling the beer; and fourth, bottling the ground cornmeal is carried to the still, and a certain quantity, depending upon the capacity of the apparatus, is stirred in boiling water until it is thoroughly cooked. This is called "mash," and is about the consistency of an ordinary dough. It is allowed to stand in the fermenters in which it was mixed for twelve to thirty-six hours. After fermentation has taken place, water is added and the mash broken up with a mash stick. When it is free from lumps and about as thick as buttermilk it is called "beer." At this stage the liquid is not an unpleasant drink; in fact, large quantities of it are consumed by the moonshiner and his family and friends. Rye, or more commonly corn malt (from a handful or two to eight pounds to the bushel of meal or the "beer," is then added to the beer, and it is again allowed to ferment, this time from seventy-two to ninety-six hours. At the end of this second fermentation the copper is filled with a semi-liquid (still called beer) and boiled off. The steam condenses in and passes off through the worm, and the first drippings are called "singlings." When the strength of the beer becomes exhausted the refuse or "pot tail" is removed and fresh beer put in its place. As soon as enough singlings are accumulated the still is filled up with this liquid and it is redistilled. The product of this latter and final step in the process is corn whiskey or proof spirits. With the crude apparatus and methods of the moonshiner a bushel of meal will yield about two gallons of whiskey, whereas the same measure of grain should yield three or more gallons under improved methods.

Contrary to common belief, moonshine whiskey is generally of very poor quality. These mountaineer distillers have little or no knowledge of rectification, and fuel oil is therefore present in its original proportions; besides, the liquor is sold before it has had time to age. Strange as it may seem, moreover, adulterations are quite often used, such as tobacco or buckeye bark, for adding to the intoxicating quality of weak liquor, and the addition of soap or lye to make it hold a good "head." According to the moonshiner, good, unadulterated liquor when shaken in a bottle will contain bubbles on the surface. If four or more of these bubbles remain against the edge

of the bottle for some minutes, it is said to "hold a good head." Notwithstanding the poor quality of the average moonshine whiskey, however, the unadulterated article is not infrequently equal to and even above government proof. The usual price obtained is \$1 a gallon, or double that sum when retailed in small quantities. When corn averaging 75 cents a bushel, and labor cheaper than in any other section of the United States, "making moonshine" would on first thought seem to be quite profitable. But when one allows for the large quantity of "hush liquor" given away for bad debts, for occasional seizures of apparatus, for fines, etc., it will be realized that the business must pay very small dividends. Indeed, the moonshiner and his family are in no better, if as good, circumstances than their neighbors who devote their time to farming.

The product is disposed of in several ways. A considerable portion is sold and given away at the still itself and at the dwelling of the operator. Another method is as follows: A hollow tree or cave adjacent to the nearest village is designated by common consent of the moonshiner and some of his friends, one or more of whom acts as agent between the seller and buyer. When a resident of the village wishes some whiskey he hands the necessary money, together with a jug or bottle, to the agent, who deposits both in the secret place and goes his way. After a lapse of several hours, usually twelve or more, the agent returns and finds the money gone and the receptacle full of the desired liquor, which he delivers to the customer. The latter seldom knows who actually made and sold him the stuff.—[The Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.]

The Liberty Tree.

The following is taken from a paper on the "Historic Trees of America":

"The Washington Elm is more widely known than any historic tree in America, but it must share with the Liberty Tree of Annapolis the honor of playing a part in rocking the cradle of liberty. The Liberty Tree is a tulip tree (Liriodendron tulipifera), sometimes called tulip-poplar.

Tradition says that the people of Annapolis met in the troublesome days before the revolution to consult together and listen to Samuel Chase in his arraignment of King George. At that time its spread of branches was far beyond anything known of it by this generation. It is also a tradition that Washington and Lafayette banqueted in its shade. They certainly were at different times in Annapolis, and were entertained at St. John's college, upon whose campus the tree stands.

Through the kindness of Pres. Fell, of St. John's College, the writer is able to quote from a history of Annapolis the following reference to the Liberty Tree:

"The earliest traditions handed down to us of the imperial poplar tree that adorns the college campus indicate it served as the canopy under which the colonists and Indians made a treaty of peace. As history records only one document of this kind signed here, this treaty must have been the one agreed between the colonists and the sturdy Susquehanna in 1652.

The next public use of it, we find in 'Eddie's Letters,' was when the inhabitants assembled under its very day, to determine whether or not persons who had joined the Association of Patriots should be driven out of the colony. In 1825 Gen. Lafayette was entertained under it, and after that there were frequent mentions in the Maryland Gazette of Fourth of July celebrations taking place under its ample shade.

About 1840 several youths were playing under this tree with their very dangerous but frequent adjunct of juvenile sport—gunpowder. They had about two pounds of it. They placed it in the hollow of the tree, where it was ignited and exploded, setting fire to the grand old tree. The citizens of Annapolis repaired in force for its rescue, the firemen bringing out the city fire engine and deluging the tree with water.

The boys' escapade was no doubt greatly denounced by the juveniles but done better than their denunciations thought or the juveniles intended. The tree had fallen into a state of decay that threatened its life. The next year it put forth its branches with its youth renewed. The explosion had destroyed the worms that were gnawing away its vitals.

How long this monarch of a primeval forest has existed none can tell. An old gentleman tells me he remembers it in 1812. It seems as large then as now. If in 1652 it was of such imposing growth that it was selected as the scene of so important an event as the making of a treaty of peace by the whites with their savage foes, may we not infer it lived before Columbus discovered America?

On July 13, 1886, it was 29 feet in circumference two feet from the ground and stood about 150 feet high. One-third of the trunk is gone and is now boarded up. The body of the tree is a mere shell—a marvel how its life can be maintained and thousands of tulips bloom on its branches in their season."

An Inventor's Trials.

Maxim, the new knight, Hiram S. Maxim, has more than once been a victim of one of the War Office's sudden irascible. When the Maxim quick-firing gun was being tested by the government with a view to finding out its weak point, its inventor was asked to have ten thousand rounds fired at the highest possible speed. The experiment was satisfactorily carried out, but the chairman of the committee of investigation was still unsatisfied.

"That's very well as far as it goes," he exclaimed, "but could you guarantee your gun to go on firing automatically at the same rate for, say, twenty-four hours?" "Can," was the quiet reply, "and I will on one condition."

"And that is?"

"That the government finds and pays for ammunition."

At first the committee were inclined to close with the offer, but when it was discovered that 864,000 rounds would be fired, and that the cost of the experiment would be something like \$3,760, they dispensed with the trial.—[London Daily News.]

Why do You Commit Suicide.

The man who lets a cold "run on" until he finds himself in consumption's grasp is guilty of self-murder. There is one sure, infallible cure—Cleveland's Healer. Don't delay. We will give you a free trial bottle. Large bottles, 25 cents, and you can get your money back if it doesn't cure you. Frank G. Landry, druggist.

Cities that Go Astray.

The closing years of the 19th century were marked with many notable achievements in archaeology. On the site of ancient Ilion, on the plains of Persia, and in the mystery-haunted valley of the Nile, reverent hands unveiled the long-hidden secrets of the past and added a wondrous illumination to our knowledge of the very dawn of history. In such a work it is gratifying to record that American honesty and enterprise and scholarship played a most honorable part, this youngest of the world's great nations being foremost in making acquaintance with the relics of the oldest.

Forty years ago the Marquis de Vogue discovered in that part of Syria lying back of Antioch traces of an ancient civilization of a high order. He was able, however, to gain only a peep into the marvelous volume written in mighty monuments among the desert sands. It was left for American enterprise in the last two years of the century to fully unfold the ample pages for the amazement and instruction of the world.

No less than 53 long-forgotten cities have been discovered and identified, some of them with architectural remains of surpassing grandeur and of exceptional interest as exhibitions of the civilization and the social order that there prevailed.

The admirable workmanship of ancient times and the climatic conditions of those desert uplands have served to keep these cities from decay, so that they stand there today substantially as they were 1,200 years ago, and the camera today lays before us scenes upon which Zenobia may have looked and across which Belshazzar may have swept in triumph. The story is one that reflects high credit upon the American explorers who did the work, and upon the four Americans whose names are yet modestly withheld, whose generous bounty supplied the means through which alone the doing of the work was possible.—[Chicago Chronicle.]

Reminiscences of Robert Burns.

Mr. Tennant, of Ayr, whom I visited today, has a perfect recollection of Burns. He is a wealthy man, without a cultivated intellect, but able to convey clear and correct impressions of what has fallen under his observation. He first knew Burns when attending Mr. Murdoch's school at Ayr, he then fifteen, Burns about a year and a half older. Mr. Tennant used to visit Burns at Mount Oliphant, and stay over-night with him, sleeping in the same bed. The father of the poet was intelligent, and, having acquainted himself with some scientific principles of farming, attempted improvements without success. When he died Burns, his brother and his sisters made up their minds to devote themselves to their services, which, being preferable, left scarcely anything for the creditors. This enabled the family to begin on their own account in Mossiel, but injured their character in the country. Gilbert Burns was refused by a Miss Ronald, living at Bennals, near Tarbolton, in consequence of her disapproval of the action and the talk which it occasioned. Mr. Tennant afterward lived in the neighborhood of Mauchline, and from his twentieth to his twenty-fifth year his most intimate friend was Robert Burns. Mr. Tennant speaks in enthusiastic terms of the wonderful intellectual gifts of the poet. Robert had read much, borrowing books from many. He read quickly, but remembered all that was interesting in what he read. Mr. Tennant was more impressed in his youth by the powers of discourse shown by Burns than afterward by his poetry. His elocution, he says, was like that of Keats—so deep, so thoughtful, in tones so emphatic. Whenever he entered into controversy he carried everything before him. Mr. Tennant says that Burns never could endure business. If Mr. Tennant spoke of any such thing to him he would say, "O, talk to my brother about that."

Mr. Tennant, however, was a good business man. He did not succeed in any farm he ever had. Mr. Alexander, of Ballochmyle, said he was a man of words and not of deeds, meaning that he could talk well, but not act well up to his own ideas. He also said he was a good farmer in his armchair.—[From the Notebook of Dr. Chambers, quoted in Chambers' Journal.]

Not Up-to-Date Farmers.

R. R. Wright, president of the Georgia State Industrial college, and one of the two negro paymasters in the army during the Spanish-American war, has testified before the industrial commission on the question of industrial education in the south.

Mr. Wright said that in the south at

BAUER'S

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Cough Cure.

Will cure the Cough or Cold at once. It is acknowledged by all to be the Best Cough Remedy and is warranted to cure or money refunded. Get a bottle and try it today. 25 and 50c. Samples FREE. Ask for Bauer's Instant Cough Cure and take no other.

J. A. STANTON, Druggist.

ST. JOHNSBURY ACADEMY,

St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Founded 1842.

Three Courses: Classical, Liberal, Commercial.

PREPARATION FOR THE BEST COLLEGES AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS.

Thorough training in the essentials of a practical education. Expenses very low in comparison with privileges afforded. Aim of the institution to promote industry, earnestness of purpose, integrity, and a high sense of honor.

Beneficial location. Cases of serious illness in the school have been extremely rare. The sanitary conditions are above criticism.

The most modern and complete facilities for the profitable study of all the branches of its courses: Fine Library, Cabaret, Laboratories, Art Studio—all recently greatly enlarged and improved.

The best appliances and instruction for training in Commercial Branches and in Business Methods and Practice. For catalogues and information address D. Y. COMSTOCK, M. A., Principal, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

the time of emancipation not only was the labor system revolutionized, but practically paralyzed for a time. For the five years following the war the struggle over the reconstruction of the states and the enfranchisement of the negro not only kept labor in a chaotic condition, but so unnerve the white people of the south that they did not begin the work of rehabilitation until 1870. Had the government given the freedman his mule and forty acres of land rather than the ballot, which he has now practically lost, both ex-slave and ex-master would have been better off.

Now there was practically peace and harmony between the races throughout the south. The laboring population had never learned the art of politics and were far less interested in them today than the white men who were striving to deprive the negro of the ballot. Speaking of the conditions in Georgia, Mr. Wright said that from a landless, homeless class of ex-slaves in 1865, the negro had now become taxpayers to the amount of \$14,118,720, including the ownership of a million acres of farm land. The greatest drawback and discouragement of the colored farmers was a lack of working knowledge of the soil and of improved farming implements. Both in field and barn the old methods of agriculture were still in vogue among negro farmers.

Dandruff Caused by Microbes.

That ever-present little enemy of mankind, the microbe, has been discovered to be the cause of dandruff, and incidentally baldness. Royal Dandruff Cure is the only absolute cure for dandruff and falling of the hair. We sell it at 50 cts. per bottle, and will refund the money if not satisfactory. J. A. Stanton, druggist.

The mother of Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, was also the daughter of one governor, the sister of a second and the cousin of the third.



Will "go" until she drops, and think she's doing rather a fine thing. Very often the future shows her that she was laying the foundation for years of unhappiness. When the back aches, when there is irregularity or any other womanly ailment, then the first duty a woman owes to herself is to find a cure for her ailments.

The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in cases of womanly disease will insure a prompt restoration to sound health. It regulates the periods, stops unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free of charge. All correspondence absolutely private and confidential. In his thirty years and over of medical practice Dr. Pierce, assisted by his staff of nearly a score of physicians, has treated and cured more than half a million women. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I will drop you a few lines to-day to let you know that I am feeling well now," writes Miss Annie Stephens, of Bellevue, Wood Co., West Va. "I feel like a new woman. I took several bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and of the Golden Medical Discovery. I have no headache now, and no more pain in my side; no bearing-down pain any more. I think that there is no medicine like Dr. Pierce's medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical

Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



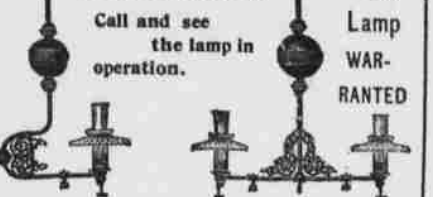
The cheapest and strongest light on earth. Makes and burns its own gas. It is safe, clean, and requires no pipes, wires or gas machine. A safe, pure, white, powerful, steady light. Approved by Fire Insurance Underwriters.

100 Candle Power 15 Hours for Two Cents.

No wicks to trim, no smoke or smell. No chimneys to clean. Superior to electricity or kerosene and oil lamps. Saving effected by its use quickly pays for it. Great variety of fixtures for indoor and outdoor use. It is perfect. Beware of imitations.

W. W. S. BROWNE, Agent,

22 Eastern Ave. Every Lamp WARRANTED



Call and see the lamp in operation.

Commissioner's Notice.

FRED W. ESTABROOK'S ESTATE.

The subscribers, having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the district of Caledonia, commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Fred W. Estabrook late of St. Johnsbury in said district, deceased, and the term of six months from the 27th day of February, 1901, being allowed by said court to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit and prove their respective claims before us: Give notice that we will attend to the duties of our appointment at the residence of Mr. Fred W. Estabrook in St. Johnsbury, in said district, on the 24th day of May and the 22nd day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on each of said days.

WILLIAM H. PRESTON, CHARLES F. WEBB, Commissioners.

St. Johnsbury, April 2, A. D. 1901.

Door and Window.

Piazza Work and Door Hoods.

Come in and see me if you think of building a piazza. Perhaps I can give you an idea, if not it don't cost anything to talk it over.

E. E. GALER,

Concord Avenue, St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

NO two flower gardens are alike. The Jacqueminot roses of one garden differ radically from the Jacqueminot roses of another. It all depends on the gardener. So it is with coffee. No two plantations produce exactly the same berry. After quarter of a century as coffee importers, we began studying the plantations. 25 years had taught us coffee, 12 years more taught us where it was grown. The pick of the world's choicest berries goes into your coffee pot when you use Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand.

In 7-lb. and 2-lb. Tin Cans (air tight). Other high grades in richly-colored parchment bags (moisture proof).

OAK BOOK CASES, EASY CHAIRS, HALL TREES.

We have an extra good line of furniture for the house.

PICTURE FRAMING done promptly and reasonably.

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When Business is Good

IT IS NO PROOF THAT IT IS SAFE TO STOP ADVERTISING. THE MAN WHO ADVERTISES RIGHT

Never Sees Dull Times.

The Improved United States Separator
Continues to Excel the DeLaval in Wisconsin the Same as it Does in the Other States

NORTH FREEDOM, WIS., Jan. 21st, 1901.
A few weeks ago I decided to purchase a cream separator for use upon my farm. I had heard both the United States and the DeLaval machines highly recommended, so I decided to try both before buying.
Friday, Jan. 18th, all hands were present, the DeLaval Local Agents and also the State Agent, while the U. S. man was alone and a stranger in the crowd. The DeLaval Agents had laid considerable stress upon the fact that their machine could do much better work than the U. S., and especially when skimming cold milk at a temperature of 68 degrees, or when running at low speed; so we decided to test the machines on these points, as well as on milk at normal temperature. The following is the result of these tests:

Test No. 1. Normal Temperature. Regular Speed.					
Separator.	Actual capacity.	Speed.	Temperature.	Cream Test.	Skim Milk Test.
U. S. No. 1.	450 lbs.	40	80°	36%	.025
Alpha No. 2.	405 lbs.	45	85°	27%	.04
Test No. 2. Normal Temperature. Low Speed.					
U. S. No. 5.	450 lbs.	42	88°	36%	.04
Alpha No. 2.	405 lbs.	38	86°	27%	.05
Test No. 3. Cold Milk. Regular Speed.					
U. S. No. 5.	450 lbs.	50	68°	30%	.05
Alpha No. 2.	405 lbs.	45	68°	22½%	.05

The machines used were both \$125.00 machines, therefore the results speak for themselves. The U. S. with all the conditions against it, running a much larger capacity and a much heavier cream, and in the first test with the milk 5° colder than the baby, proved superior in every test.

A great victory for the U. S., especially so as the test was run according to the wishes of the DeLaval representative.

J. T. DONAGHEY.

Prospective buyers can draw but one conclusion from the above, namely:

The Best Separator on the Market in every sense of the word is

The Improved United States Cream Separator</